

The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XLVI.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1884.

NEW SERIES, NO. 5,567.

CINCINNATI

Is the great industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over \$75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,335 factories there are engaged 80,350 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over \$200,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive Manufacturing and Mercantile establishments in Cincinnati:

[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
ARCHITECTURAL
AND ARTISTIC IRON WORKS.
J. P. WALTON & CO.,
Culvert and Harrison Sts.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1848.]
ARCHITECTURAL
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, Window Caps,
Sky Lights and Tin and Slate Roofing.
WITT & BROWN,
144 West Third St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
ARIBA ROASTED COFFEE.
Has no equal.
E. J. WILSON & CO.,
Importers of Coffee, Indigo and
Spices, 45 W. Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS,
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
61, 63 and 65 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

Catalogues of all departments (some twenty in number) mailed on application.

[ESTABLISHED 1846.]
BRASS GOODS, ETC.
Mechanics, Steam and Gas Fitters, Boiler-
makers, Engineers and Plumbers' Tools and Sup-
plies; also Wrought Iron Pipe and Boiler Tubes,
Malleable and Cast-Iron Pipe, Fittings, Brass and
Composition Castings. WM. KIRKPATRICK & SON,
S. E. cor. Pearl and Ludlow Sts.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1827.]
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Landaus, Landauets, Broughams,
Rockaways, Victorias and Phaetons in great vari-
ety. The GEO. C. MILLER'S Carriage Co.,
10, 21 and 23 West Seventh St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1817.]
CINCINNATI
TYPE FOUNDRY,
501 Vine Street.

ESTIMATES AND SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
CINCINNATI STAMPING CO.
Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and Ja-
panned Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Ware.
Jobbers and Importers of Metals,
Southeast Cor. Pearl and Lawrence Streets,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1857.]
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,
The Planters' Oil Machinery Co.,
134 West Second Street,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1837.]
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. W. McALPIN & CO.,
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.
KNOX BROS. & CO., Importers and Jobbers
of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Bells,
Bells, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies, etc.
Sole Agents for Nessler's Patent "Adjustable Gun-
nole" Rifle. Jobbers and Retailers of all
manufacturers' prices. 137 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1845.]
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
An unrivaled record. Not an instance on
record where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s
burglar-proof or fire and burglar-proof Safes
has been forced open and robbed of a dollar by
thieves. We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof
to the contrary. [The Hall Safe and Lock Co.,
CINCINNATI.]

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]
FURNITURE.
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the
largest furniture factory in the world, and ship
to all quarters of the civilized globe. Send 50 cts.
in stamps for their magnificent and richly illus-
trated catalogue representing nearly 8,000 articles
of furniture. Price the lowest. Salesrooms
107, 109, 111, 113 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
GAS FIXTURES and LAMP GOODS.
Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil
Fixtures, Furnaces, etc., when desired.
McKENRY & CO.,
5 East Fourth and 100 and 102 Main St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1842.]
GOLD PENS.
JOHN HOL-
LAND, Manu-
facturer of Fine
Gold Pens, Pen-
cils, Cases, Patent Pencils, Stylographs and Foun-
tains. Price lists mailed free.
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1835.]
GRATES and SINKS.
W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers,
6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block,
Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1844.]
GROCERIES.
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
68, 70 and 72 Vine Street,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
HATS, FURS and CLOAKS.
Headquarters of the United States.
A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.,
113 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[ESTABLISHED 1877.]
IRON ROOFING
And Siding and Corrugated Iron
of all kinds, the Largest Manu-
facturers in the United States.
PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., 101, 103 and 105
West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1854.]
RANGES.
Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel
and Family use, and all kinds of Iron
implements for culinary purposes.
The JNO. VAN RANKE CO. MANUFACTURERS
No. 10 East Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1861.]
SHIRTS.
Shirts made to order and ready made (our
own make). Send for circular containing col-
our showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also
circulars for self-measurement.
A. J. CLARK,
Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
STARCH.
The Matchless Brand "Slick-Gloss" Lau-
dry Starch. The new idea, in package parcels,
that paralyzes competition.
ANDREW ECKENBRECHER,
Manufacturer, 12 and 14 West Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1810.]
STOVES.
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves
and the "Clifton" and "Windsor"
Heating Stoves.
W. H. RESOR & CO.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1864.]
WATCH CASES.
More than 1,000 Gold and Silver Watch
Cases, all stamped "DUBER," are now in the
pockets of the people, and all having one in
their possession can rest assured that they have the
very best made. DUBER WATCH CASE MANU-
FACTURING CO., NEWPORT, KY.,
OPPOSITE CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1873.]
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Complete outfits of Machinery for Planing
Mills, Carpenters, Furniture and Chair Factories
and all Wood-workers, also for Car Millroad
shops, also Band Saw Mills for cutting Fine
Lumber. Address the Manufacturers,
CORDENMAN & EGAN CO.,
Front, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

CLOTHING.

MR. H. A. WITHERSPOON

Begs to announce that the improvements in Oak Hall are now about completed. Large shipments are rapidly filling our counters with a beautiful stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings. We expect to surpass all former seasons in a display of fine Clothing, and invite a critical examination of our Men's and Boys' Spring styles.

H. A. WITHERSPOON, OAK HALL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, FOURTH AND JEFFERSON.

SHRIMP, ETC.

SPRING-CATCH SHRIMP

New-crop Pure Salad Oil.

A. FONDA & SONS, 339 Fourth Avenue, Direct Importers of Groceries, Wines and Havana Cigars.

PLUMBING, ETC.

DUFFY & KOSIOL

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Gas Chandeliers and Globes, 433 W. MARKET ST., LOUISVILLE, KY. de30 30 W. E. 17m

PUMPS.

WRECKING PUMPS; STEAM SIPHON PUMPS; STEAM FORCE PUMPS; POWER PUMPS; STEAM JET PUMPS; CHALLENGE FORCE PUMPS; METEOR FORCE PUMPS; STAR RAILROAD FORCE PUMPS; BLAKE'S FORCE PUMPS; COLUMBUS FORCE PUMPS; HAND FORCE PUMPS

(Single and Double Acting);
DEEP-WELL PUMPS;
CISTERN PUMPS;
HYDRAULIC RAMS;
DRIVE-WELL PUMPS AND POINTS

(Pumps varying in capacity from 250 to 40,000 gallons per hour, etc., etc.)

For Sale by

W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO.

421 West Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARDWARE.

FENCE WIRE, Post-hole Diggers, Spades, Rakes, Wheelbarrows, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

LAWN-MOWERS.

LAWN-MOWERS!

FOR the past six years we have sold the PHIL-
ADELPHIA LAWN-MOWER, and know it to be
the best. By using it early in the season the lawn
is easily rolled and kept smooth.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. SWIFT,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Will practice in this city and visit places
convenient to rail within a radius of 100
miles. All the scientific operations known to and
recognized by the profession skillfully performed.
Lameness arising from chronic articular joint
disease, rheumatism and many other causes, and
which has persistently resisted all other efforts
at relief, cured by a modified surgical operation.
Students received and instructed in this ap-
ply as well as in operations on the eye, with
models, diagrams and the subject itself.
Headquarters at F. S. Carrington's Livery
Stable, No. 132 West Main St. Mr. Carrington is
connected with Telephone Exchange.

ENGRAVING, ETC.

ENGRAVING AND DESIGNING

WOOD.

Having engaged two of the finest Designers
and Engravers in the country, we are now pre-
pared to do all kinds of Engraving on the short-
est notice at reasonable prices.

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.,

Fourth Ave. and Green.

THE NEWS.

INDICATIONS.—For the Ohio valley and
Tennessee, warmer, partly cloudy weather,
local rains, southeasterly winds, clearing to
southerly, and in the western part cooler
clearly, with local storms.

JAY GOULD is again at home.

The mother of Gen. Tom Thumb died
yesterday.

The maximum local temperature yester-
day was 66.8°.

Boston and New York talked by tele-
phone yesterday.

The Kansas Democrats will meet in
convention at Topeka May 28.

"McDONALD," says Gov. Seymour, "is
a robust and active man, able and earn-
est."

There will be a grand council of all
Catholic churches in Baltimore, Nov. 9,
1884.

Ex-Secretary Schurz declines to ac-
cept the proposed gift of \$100,000 from
friends.

Gen. Graham telegraphs that the False
Prophet will do no more and that the war
is ended.

Denver was visited yesterday by the
most disastrous wind storm known for
many years.

Ice gorges in the Missouri are resulting
in the sudden inundation of many of the
valleys along that river.

Reports from the interior relative to
the condition of fruit are to the effect that
there will be a very small crop.

Dealing in Chicago options has resulted
in the collapse of the banking-house of W.
M. Locke, at Noblesville, Indiana.

The women of McPherson, Kas., have
just enforced the prohibitory law by raid-
ing a saloon and destroying its contents.

The New York State Legislature urges
the President to let the vacancy created by
the promotion of Minister SARGENT remain
vacant.

Laurens county, Georgia, enjoyed the
luxury of an earthquake yesterday, and the
people are wondering what it was. No
damage is reported.

Lexington lost one newspaper by death
a few days since, and now two new ones
are in process of incubation to fill the al-
leged long-felt want.

In his conflict with the Mormons, Gov.
MURRAY seems to be on top. The inquiry
by the Springfield Committee has been pos-
tponed until to-morrow.

Celbertson, one of the Kentucky Repub-
licans in Congress, voted for the
Whisky Bill, while JOHN D. WHITE, the
other, voted against it.

The city authorities of Lexington have
proclaimed: Off with the head of the first
policeman who gets drunk, or is seen in a
saloon without authority.

Gen. ROSECRANS, who originally opposed
tariff legislation at this session, has, with
many other Democrats, determined to help
Col. MORRISON in his reform movement.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, in an interview,
says: "What we want in the Presidential
chair are men who think more and talk
less. A man should have his tongue cut
off when he enters the White House as
President."

The Talbot Bill to tax liquor dealers
for the benefit of the common schools
was defeated in the House yesterday by
the adoption of the Adair substitute. The
text of the bill will be found in the Leg-
islative proceedings.

A BILL has been introduced in the New
York Legislature prohibiting the sale or
exhibition of indecent publications de-
voted to criminal and police news and
criminal deeds tending to corrupt the
morals of the youth.

The total amount of whisky in bond in
this district March 1 was 23,806,049 gal-
lons; in the Sixth district, 3,781,002; in
the Seventh district, 10,326,745. During
the month of February the three districts
exported 79,489 gallons and paid the tax
on 931,189 gallons.

The prophetic WIGGINS says the Ken-
tucky cyclones and California earthquake
are the advance guard of a bigger storm
and shake-up which he some time since
put on his programme for March 28.

The Quebec of the storm belt is only from
Quebec to Sandy Hook. Earthquakes will
occur in divers places.

The defeat of the Whisky Bill by the
House created no excitement among the
dealers in this city. The opinion is held
by many that, under the United States
Constitution, Congress has no right to in-
flict the penalty provided for the non-
payment of the whisky tax before the
whisky is offered for sale, and that the law
is unconstitutional.

A Sensational Scandal.
(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 27.—A sen-
sational scandal developed to-day in Rice-
ville, a flourishing town in East Tennessee.
Miss Josephine Beck, a beautiful girl of 16
years, eloped with Boscarn Long, a man of
45, who deserted a wife and three children.
Miss Beck previously had only a passing ac-
quaintance with Long, but was known to be
in love with a young man named Pierce. It
is claimed that Long lured her from home
under the promise of bringing her to the
young man, and when he once had her in
his power compelled her to elope with him.
Detectives are searching for the couple. All
parties are very highly incensed.

Death of Augustus Schell.
New York, March 28.—Augustus Schell
died at 3 o'clock this morning. He was
conscious till 2:45 A.M. The family was
about his bedside when he expired.

At Catawissa, Pa., Henry Wilson, Isaac
Horn and Chas. Smith, lumbermen, were
killed by a falling tree.

PRESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Possessed in an Eminent Degree by
Samuel J. Tilden, of
New York.

Says Ex-Gov. Seymour, in an Inter-
view Had at His Home in
Utica.

Thoroughly Familiar With the Require-
ments of the Position in
Every Detail.

His Reported Affiliations Favorable,
Since Silence is Truly Golden
in a President.

MCDONALD A GOOD QUANTITY.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, March 27.—An interview
with ex-Gov. Seymour on the political out-
look at his home in Utica, yesterday, ap-
pears in this evening's Mail and Express,
in the course of which he said:

"It will be a confused campaign up to the
time of the nominating conventions, and
then a hot and spirited one. Speculation
would be well nigh idle at this time. There
are many side issues and elements that are
liable, in a Presidential campaign, to exert
influences almost as potent as those growing
out of the main issues.

"What do you regard as likely to be the
main issues in the coming campaign?"

"They may become befogged in the lateral
issues I refer to, and almost lost in the
warmth of personal partisanship for candi-
dates. But the two great topics of the day
are our carrying trade and tariff, and with
regard to the last I am not well informed;
but I think it is to excite great interest in the
future, and it threatens to divide, with re-
gard to it, the Western from the Eastern
States."

"Whom do you now regard as the most
available candidate in your party for Presi-
dential nomination?"

"I may not answer that with as much
discrimination as though I had not for two
years been a referee from active life. Many
of the names spoken of at present belong to
men who are comparatively new to me. They
have come upon the political horizon, in
many instances, since I was active in the
field."

"Do you believe that Tilden would accept
the Democratic nomination if it were ten-
dered him?"

There was a quick expression of uncertain
meaning on Mr. Seymour's face for an in-
stant at this question.

"I don't know whether he would or not,"
he replied.

"You mean that you have no personal
knowledge on that point?"

"No; no personal information as to wheth-
er he would or would not accept."

"Then I will ask if you regard his nomi-
nation as a wise one?"

"Yes, I do. I would be understood as
believing Mr. Tilden's nomination would be
a wise one."

"Eminently so!"

"Well, a wise one. I believe it would be
wise to choose Mr. Tilden as a nominee for
President."

"Why?"

"He is a man familiar with such duties as
would fall upon a President."

"So you believe it would be a physical
possibility for Mr. Tilden to discharge the
duties and sustain the strain of the Presi-
dential position?"

"The fact about that is that the duties of
President are not laborious if one is familiar
with such questions as are common to that
office. Only two Presidents were crushed
by the weight of Presidential responsibilities,
and they were two lucky soldiers. I mean
Jackson and Jackson, both of whom died in
office by reason of sickness."

"And you do not believe Mr. Tilden too
feeble to perform the duties of a President?"

"Well, they say he can't talk. Now, that
is a positive advantage. No man was ever
yet hurt by what he didn't say, and I say
that without the least hesitation. What we
want in the Presidential chair are men who
think more and talk less. A man should
have his tongue cut off when he enters the
White House as President."

"Then the difficulty of speech is to be com-
mended to Mr. Tilden as a Presidential
candidate?"

"No; not solely. They say Mr. Tilden is
so much in ill health that he is practically
incapable of the duties of a President. I tell
you, in ill health is another advantage. If
Mr. Tilden, in ill health, should be President
his infirmity would prove a protection against
the threat of would-be assassins."

"Should Mr. Tilden be nominated do you
not think another man would be the ticket?"

"I don't know. There are so many of
these men who are new to me that I would
not care to say."

"What would you say of Butler?"

"It might not be well to say, but I don't
believe Butler is the kind of a man to build
the party up."

"What about McDonald?"

"He is a capable man. I know him. He
is a robust and active man, able and earn-
est. I can say that I see no feuds between the
candidates likely to disturb the harmony
and united effort of the party. I have a
firm conviction that the Republican party is
growing to pieces; not all at one time, and
maybe not this year, but like me, it is
growing to be a shaky old fabric."

"You have seen the proposition of a New
York paper that the Democratic nomination
should be tendered to Mr. Tilden, and that the
convention shall then await his pleasure to
decline or accept?"

"Yes, I have seen that suggestion."

"And what is your judgment?"

"That in case Mr. Tilden declined the
man who accepted the nomination would be
very much embarrassed by having been
made the second choice."

TILDEN'S HEALTH.

A GENTLEMAN WHO INTIMATELY KNOWS THE
EX-PRESIDENT DENIES THAT HE IS, AS
ALLEGED, A PHYSICAL WRECK.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The World Fri-
day morning will publish an interview on
Mr. Tilden's physical condition, held with a
prominent gentleman known to possess the
most reliable knowledge on the subject, as
he is, and has been for many years, Mr. Til-
den's most intimate friend and constant
associate in his public as well as private af-
fairs. At the gentleman's particular request
his name is omitted. The gentleman says:

"Mr. Tilden weighs between 125 and 130
pounds. I have known him forty years.
From the time he was 18 until he was 55 he
never but once exceeded 125 pounds. He
weighs as much now as he has averaged
since he grew to manhood. The story that
he takes, or has been taking, narcotics to in-
duce sleep is totally false. He has done so
in no instance for years, and was never in
the habit of doing so. He is a remarkably
good sleeper. Nor has he been paralyzed
on either side. He has a rheumatic affec-
tion of some of the fingers on the left hand,
and he is sometimes subject to tremor of

State Library

the hands, but generally not sufficient to
prevent him carrying a tumbler of water to
his mouth or to prevent his writing his signature,
which he has occasion to do frequently every
day. I happen to know that he is lately
called upon in a trust to affix his signature
400 times, which he did the same day. His
sense of hearing is uncommonly acute in
both ears, and he hears the slightest whisper.
His eyes are something wonderful. He reads
from three to five hours of evenings, besides
what he does in the day time. He has a
quick and correct walk, and does not
mind going up three or four flights of
stairs. His voice is feeble by reason of de-
bility of the vocal chords, which increases
when he is fatigued. The medical men say
that the tremor of his hands does not touch
any vital powers. They all report all the
vital powers of Tilden to be healthy and
sound. Tilden goes daily out and about, at-
tends to his affairs, and is in a most
limited extent, is called on to advise
in matters of importance with which he
has long been conversant, reads early and late,
rises early and rarely retires before 11
o'clock, selects and buys and reads more
books probably than any gentleman in this
city. It is now around his library, library
and furnishing his house, and is called on
continually by persons from all parts of the
United States.

Reporter.—"What about Tilden being
candidate for the Presidency?"

"Those who fear it are borrowing a great
deal of unnecessary trouble. There is no
reason to suppose that Tilden will change the
position he took in his letter of decision of
1880. He said then there was nothing he so
much desired as the repose of private life,
and that he would not be a candidate. His
purpose of reforming the Government, the ex-
pectation of which would be his sole motive
for accepting."

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

HENRY WARD BEECHER MAKES A FEW RE-
MARKS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE TARIFF.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Rev. Henry Ward
Beecher, introducing Mr. Andrew McClellan,
who lectured before the Brooklyn Revere-
nue Club, said: "If the Democratic
editors of the United States were as clear-
headed and as courageous of heart on the
night's subject as the leaders of the
Democratic party were just as
pronounced and as courageous, and if, also,
the Republican party was as obstructive and
as stupid as they are now on the subject of
the tariff, there would be a great change of
votes from the Republican to the Democratic
party. [Applause.] There were thou-
sands and tens of thousands of Repub-
lican voters who hold the question
of revenue reform as of such tremendous
importance that they were ready to go with
any party that would faithfully represent
thorough and effectual reform on this
subject. As for myself," added Mr.
Beecher, "I shall not go at all till I go to
stay." [Laughter.]

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

GALVESTON, March 27.—The News Waco
special says: The State Democratic Exec-
utive Committee to-day called a State con-
vention at Fort Worth June 10 to select de-
legates to the National Convention. It also
called a State convention at Houston August
10 to nominate State officers.

ASSERTING THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The district
convention of colored voters of South-
western Pennsylvania, called to take action
concerning the grievance that the colored
people complain of, and to elect delegates to
the National Colored Convention, met to-
day at Pittsburgh next month, met to-
day. Three counties were represented by 36
delegates. Resolutions were adopted de-
nouncing the "policy of the South," con-
demning the Republican party for not
suppressing the same; renouncing allegiance
to the Republican

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the *Courier-Journal* to friends abroad must place three-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double columns, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

"BUSINESS."

THURSDAY, March 27.—The Western wheat markets were very excited and ragged in early dealings, beginning with a heavy decline, and followed by a struggling and zigzag advance. At the close Chicago was higher than yesterday, and St. Louis was a trifle lower. Seaboard markets were weak and drooping, closing firmer, and with a slight recovery. It is given out that large sales for export have been made at Chicago, and to this reaction is attributed, but it is an open question whether it is not due more largely to the covering of fat short lines. Corn and other cereals have not materially varied by the day's trading. Spot cotton was firm and tending upward. Spot cotton was higher at New York and New Orleans, and futures gained a material advance. The live stock markets were quiet or lower. In New York there was a sharp rise in coffee, while sugars were dull. In the oil exchanges pipe-line certificates declined about 2c.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange steady. Government 4 and 3 per cents were higher. The stock market was quiet and lower.

Foreign advices indicate no important changes in securities or produce.

PREJUDICE TRIUMPHANT.

It is related on another page how the Willis Whiskey Bill finally reached the period of its career in the House of Representatives yesterday, and was buried beneath 185 negative votes. The result is final and conclusive, and there is for it no resurrection or succession.

The decision of the question is unwise and unjust, but it ends the anxiety and suspense which have so long paralyzed the whiskey trade, and it only remains to accept the result with composure and courage, and to turn to the surer resources of relief through their own unaided exertions.

Now that the air has been cleared up and the situation can be surveyed with calmness, it may be seen that the trade, as well as many of its advocates, were led to exaggerate the importance and value of the defeated bill. It would have certainly been desirable to pass it, and especially so after the consequences of its defeat had been pictured in such striking colors by its numerous advocates; but without generalizing at length on this aspect of the case, we will endeavor to state, with as much mathematical exactness as the case now admits of, the differences in the position of the trade with and without that plan of relief.

In the first place, the Willis Bill required the payment of 44 per cent. interest per annum on all taxes extended. Bank money in the Western cities will cost 6 to 7 per cent. interest, and in Eastern cities less. In paying the tax, therefore, as it accrues, the owners of whiskey would use money which costs only 12 to 23 per cent. per annum more than the rate which the bill would have required them to pay into the Treasury.

The loss on whiskey in store by leakage or evaporation will be the same as if the bill had passed.

All other incidents of the warehousing and handling of whiskey will be the same, and the only difference is in the rate of interest. Narrowed down to this, it becomes apparent that a difference of 12 to 23 per cent. is not a matter of vital importance.

But the principal motive for pressing for this measure of relief was the apprehension that the supply of bank money accessible to the requirements of this special trade might not prove to be adequate. For this difficulty also there is a remedy.

Whiskey may be exported in bond to Hamburg or Bremen, and stored as cheaply as in American warehouses. It can be re-imported as demands arise, and at the re-entry it is regauged. The cost of transportation is light. The capital required to carry it in foreign warehouses will be about the same as if it had remained in bond in American warehouses under the protectingegis of the Willis Bill.

The relative value of these several incidents has been carefully inquired into, two of the more important of which may be stated as follows: Saving in interest on the deferred tax fixed by the Willis Bill at 44 per cent. per annum, no interest on the tax being paid if exported, 9 per cent. for two years, or \$3.90 per bbl.; allowance for leakage, if exported and reimported, while no allowance was made by the Willis Bill, \$1.50 per bbl. These two items amount to \$5.40 per bbl., being clear advantages to the trade as compared with the system if the extension had been granted. Against this the only offset is the cost of transportation to Europe and back. We are informed that this has been carefully inquired into, and that the freight charges each way would be paid by the items of saving referred to. Warehousing and insurance would doubtless be as cheap in Europe as in the United States.

The ordinary consumptive demand for Kentucky whiskey is equal to about two-thirds of the quantity which will be forced out of bond in the next two years. There is a considerable quantity of free whiskey to attract a part of this demand; but as the bonded whiskey is far cheaper because not so sold, it will be preferred by much the greater contingent of the demand. It is only this sort of stock which will be wanted by compounders, and will necessarily control the principal outlets of trade in most directions. In 1884 half or more of the stocks to be freed this year will find an adequate consumptive demand to free it without compulsion. It is only the remainder which is to be considered in connection with the export scheme. If there should be any further decline in price, of course the consumptive demand will seek it still more freely, in competition with other goods, and the surplus for export will be reduced accordingly.

It is important not only to the whiskey people hereabouts, but to the correct information of the country at large, that these facts should be understood.

The situation will necessarily impose an important additional burden upon the money markets of the country, but there is no question that the load can be subdivided and easily carried. It may add to the cost of money to general trade, but this is a result which can not be avoided, and must be endured.

A calm examination of the situation is,

therefore, reassuring; they speak for themselves, and they speak louder even than Ohio politicians.

SEYMOUR ON THE ERIC CANAL.
EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, of New York, has written an elaborate argument in favor of the abolition of tolls on the Erie canal, which presents a striking example of confounding coincidences with concomitants, or consequences with a more fortuitous succession of events. To the ex-Governor the canal is the great material motor as well in finance as in commerce, for he contends that to the low tolls and charges thereon we are indebted for favorable trade balances with Europe; and we all know that to those balances must be given the credit of our gold accumulation, the success of specie payments, the success of national and corporate financing, and innumerable collateral incidents of more or less importance.

His tubular illustrations are more diffuse than convincing. He shows that the freight rate on grain from Chicago by lake and canal was 17 1/2 cents to 26 cents between 1867 and 1874, 7 1/2 cents to 14 1/2 cents between 1874 and 1881, 8 1/2 cents to 13 1/2 cents between 1881 and 1884. He shows reductions in competing rail freights in the same periods, but the changes are far greater. From 1873 to 1884 the water rates declined from 14 1/2 cents to 9 1/2 cents, but in the same period the all-rail rates declined from 33 cents to 16 cents. The Governor ought to have inferred from this that there was another more powerful competition operating upon rail freights, namely, the numerous rail routes to the seaboard, drawing not only upon the produce concentrated at the lake cities, but also upon the country districts supplying the trade of those cities.

In the meanwhile the steamship rates to Europe have declined from 18 1/2 cents in 1874 to 9 1/2 cents in 1883. In 1884 they have been reduced to about a third of the rates of 1874. The immense increase in the supply of grain laid down at the seaboard, which GOV. SEYMOUR attributes greatly to the canal, should have tended to sustain ocean freights by a corresponding increase of demand for vessel room; but this also was, of course, more than counterbalanced by a competition similar to that which reduced rail freights; namely, the competition between carriers of the same type.

If further illustrations were needed, they might be furnished in ample abundance by interior railroads in every direction and pursuing all lines to the markets, both of longitude and latitude. The growth of our import and export trade, we need not say, is due to several principal causes, either of which would reduce the Erie canal to insignificance by comparison. A similar evolution of cheap freights and expanding trade has been witnessed in the commercial nations of Europe. For instance, the volume of imports and exports in England have increased since 1870 by \$848,000,000, and in the United States by \$719,000,000. The increase has been more rapid in the United States, because this is a comparatively new country, with greater undeveloped resources, which are being rapidly utilized.

Gov. SEYMOUR makes the remark that the railroads have been benefited by the lowering of the charges of transportation, which is evidently true, as it is that factor which has made possible an exceedingly active development of our productive forces. Reduction can certainly be carried beyond the limits of benefit to transportation companies, but this is a self-correcting evil.

Our old friend and BISMARCK's organ, the *Reichsblatt*, is authority for the announcement that "at BISMARCK's dinner, in honor of the Emperor's birthday, BISMARCK greeted SARGENT with a courteous bow, but shook hands with all the other diplomats." BISMARCK is evidently determined to show the world how small a big man may be.

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"Was there ever a more hair-brained, visionary, unbusiness-like theory than that taxation, and unequal taxation, at that, is the only solid foundation for business in a country with such fabulous resources as ours?" (*The Million*).

The *Million* shouldn't be unnecessarily inquisitive. Such sudden questions might "disturb business."

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THIS AND THAT.
Fair Play's a Jewel.
[By the Poet of the Asphaltum.]

The "people's lawyer," Mason Brown, has raised a fearful storm; He factors honesty in town— Municipal reform, he's for it— My friend is great in little things— Why did he not prevent The plundering of, by his own rings, The General Government.

A charming jewel is "fair play"— This idea I'd advance: As Bads are stealing every day, And Democrats a champion.

While Radicals are stealing large, Without dissent from Brown, The Democrats may stand the charge Of "yanking in" a town.

HAND-POWER elevators, for private residences, are coming into use. STEEL-HEAD salmon, that Oregon people don't like to eat, are shipped to New York. The Providence statue of Gen. Burnside is to cost \$30,000. Bronze side-whiskers are to be had for a song.

Not a man by the name of Smith now lives in Mariposa, California. Perhaps an epidemic has been raging there.

ROSKIN sometimes buys a pound of tea, but always refuses to take it. The tea salesman considers him a little unusual.

Mr. GOULD is considered a happier man than Mr. Vanderbilt. While Vanderbilt has only his horses, Gould has a yacht and a tomb.

PLATO, Cicero, Frederick the Great, Lincoln, Garibaldi and Grant are mentioned as persons with a passion for playing checkers.

Of all the things that man possesses woman alone takes pleasure in being possessed.—[Item.] Anyhow, she often acts like one possessed.

It was a newly married woman who took back the rotten eggs to the grocery, and was told by the grocer that he never took anything back.

A LEADING Massachusetts Judge says brutality to mothers is more common than wife-beating. It's man's precious boy who plays the devil.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD thinks that religion is morality touched by emotion. Unfortunately, too many of us have the emotion without the morality.

THERE is a man in our town, His name is Mr. J. M. Brown. (Sings.) This Mr. Brown knows it all, And but for him the town would fall.

(Sings.) A UTAH letter says that every Mormon in Utah who practices polygamy at all is casting his eyes about for a new wife. Senator Edmunds will have to go out there himself.

THE man who is afraid of tariff reform because somebody's business might be disturbed, would let his house go to ruin because repairing would produce a little rubbish.

A NEW YORK boy, just for fun, threw his playmate into the river, and the playmate drowned. When cast out the New York boy has to do the best he can to fill up his time.

A CONNECTICUT boy, when his mother told him to go and saw some wood, went out and tried to hang himself. The cruelty of parents in these United States will yet leave them childrenless.

THE Emperor William has 45,000,000 subjects. Were it not for Bismarck, these 45,000,000 subjects might all be eating American pork. Why are not the Tallapoosa and Alert thundering in German waters?

SOME amateur painters of Waltham, Mass., have organized themselves into a Pencil and Brush Club. The good people of Waltham will now have to look to neighboring towns for somebody to do their spring whitewashing.

THE newspapers are all saying that one and two-dollar notes have become scarce. The notes that are really scarce, however, are the fifties and twenties, and there are some men who do not see a hundred-dollar bill in two years.

In a single California county there are seventeen candidates for Sheriff. If these gentlemen would come together and organize themselves as a vigilance committee, they would all have subjects to look after, and the county wouldn't need any Sheriff.

CONGRESS is slow to appropriate anything for the storage of Ohio river flood water. It is due to Congress, however, to say that none of its members are aware that seven saloons on the Point had to go out of business when the February flood began.

If the Chicago *News* had a little more knowledge of grammar than Mr. Logan, it would know that the word "none" may be properly used plurally. However, the *News* has an editor who once fell out of a third-story window, and a man who can fall out of a window may fall into an error.

In two places in India, Ahmednuggur in 1882 and Siropur in 1883, an extraordinary mortality among cats prevailed simultaneously with cholera among human beings. The disease which carried off the cats presented all the symptoms in both places, death resulting from swelling of the throat and asphyxia. During the first three weeks of July, 1882, about 750 cats died at Ahmednuggur and 300 died last June at Siropur.—[*Littell's Abroad*.]

SO-CALLED neuralgia pencils are now being offered by a number of German pharmacists, especially in Berlin. They are said to consist essentially of a mixture of menthol, thymol and eucalyptol, fused and cast in small cone pellets, which are fitted in a suitable handle. The forehead and temples are touched with the pencil. A slight impression of burning is at first produced, which soon gives way to a pleasant, cool sensation.—[*New York Medical Record*.]

PEOPLE WE KNOW.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT left Nice on Saturday in his yacht for a six weeks' cruise in the Levant.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, though really not related to the Irish saint, has been elected a Friendly Son of St. Patrick—an adopted son, so to speak.

EDWARD KINO writes that "Mr. Wilson Barrett is becoming a great man in London, assuming a social prominence which few actors in France or America attain."

It is now asserted that the health of ex-President Jefferson Davis is remarkably good for a man of his age. He will be 76 years of age in June, and is living happily with his second wife, who is 25 years his junior.

The late Bishop Clarkson was instrumental in building over fifty churches in Nebraska and Dakota. Trinity Cathedral, in Omaha, was built mainly through his exertion and influence. He also established a child's hospital in Omaha.

LOUIS GARMONVILLE, or "Lord Gumboll," as he is generally called about London, is coming over to this country on a visit. He is the champion dandy of England, and it is believed that he can knock Freddy Delahard out in less than four rounds, each to furnish his own puff-balls.

DAVID H. STROTHER, who was once on Banks' staff, and is by courtesy a Colonel, has been United States Consul at the City

Mexico long enough to have been forgotten as the delightful "Horse Croquet" of twenty years ago. But he is coming home in May, and will again take up his pen and pencil.

'PRESIDENT ARTHUR is an Episcopalian, as are also the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. Secretary Folger is a broad-gauge Presbyterian. Secretary Chandler is a Unitarian. Secretary Lincoln attends the Presbyterian church, as does also Postmaster General Gresham, who, it is said, is of the orthodox stamp, while Secretary Teller is a Methodist of the Rocky Mountain quality.

CONGRESSMAN BYRON CUTCHERON is said to resemble Garfield in appearance. Congressman Lawrence of Pennsylvania, might pass for a portrait of George Washington. Congressman Thomas Williams, of Alabama, is Col. Ingersoll in miniature—fat, round face, double chin, laughing face, bald head, all. Congressman King, of Louisiana, imitates Napoleon Bonaparte in bangs, struts and attitudes, as well as in facial construction. Congressman Geddes, of Ohio, resembles Abraham Lincoln, but is not so large, and has small feet and hands.

A PRISONER'S PEDIGREE.
Though Showing Him to Be of a Notable Family, Will Have to Be a Slave.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

ATLANTA, March 27.—There is confined in Fulton county jail, awaiting sentence of death, a prisoner whose family connections are curious. Alfred Doyall belongs to an influential family, of Middle Georgia. His father was a third married; first to Miss Smith, of Calhoun, whose brother, James M. Smith, afterward became Governor of Georgia, and who is at present one of the Railroad Commissioners of this State. On the death of this wife, Mr. Doyall married a second time, the issue of that marriage being Alfred Doyall, the man now under sentence of death. The second wife dying, Mr. Doyall again sought a helpmate, and married a Mrs. Boynton, whose son is ex-Governor Boynton, the successor of Gov. Stephens in a thirty-days term. It will be seen from this that the prisoner has two ex-Governors near enough to him in relationship to make it an object for him to secure his release. It is but a few weeks since Marshal Hart, of Opelika, Ala., was killed while getting on a train by Mr. Abercrombie, also a close relative of Gov. Smith. In the fall of 1881, Alfred Doyall and Police-man Hancock met in Griffin, where they became close friends. One day, Doyall, being drunk, attempted to assault the privileges of the city, when it became the duty of Police-man Hancock to arrest him. Doyall told him if he put him in the guard-house he would kill him. Hancock put him in and held him over night. The next morning, when Doyall got out, he procured a pistol, and, meeting Hancock on the street, shot him dead. He was tried at the ensuing term of the Superior Court, and was ably defended by his kinsman, ex-Gov. Smith, and others. The case went to the Supreme Court, and the decision was affirmed, and the court re-sentenced Doyall to be hanged in 1882. Before the time arrived his counsel moved for a new trial, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, to the effect that C. H. Wiggers, a juror on the trial of the case, had stated that if he got on the jury he would hang Doyall. There were several strong affidavits by reputable men who heard Wiggers make the statement. On this ground the Supreme Court granted Doyall a new trial. He is now awaiting the action of another jury, and his persistence can clear him if he will never hang, although the Supreme Court, in granting the new trial, characterized his crime as a most outrageous murder.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.
Carl Schurz Refuses to Accept the Proposed Testimonial of \$100,000 From Friends.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The movement on the part of the friends of Carl Schurz to raise him a testimonial of \$100,000 has been abandoned at the earnest request of Mr. Schurz. A considerable sum of the sum had already been paid into the fund, and without doubt the full amount would have been raised. The matter coming to Mr. Schurz's knowledge he requested that the money should be returned to the subscribers, and out of regard to his feelings this has been done.

The following personal letter from the Secretary expresses his views:
No. 43 EAST SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, FRIDAY, March 27.—My dear friends: I saw the *Tribune* only late this afternoon, and found in it a statement that some of my friends were engaged in raising a fund of \$100,000 to be presented to me. Upon further inquiry I learned that they are the friends of the committee organized for that purpose, and that a very considerable part of the sum named is already advanced. Let me confess to you that I feel very embarrassed to me, not as though I were in doubt as to the general line of conduct to follow, but because I should be exceedingly sorry in obeying my impulses to do anything that might in the least be liable to be interpreted as a sign of appreciation on my part of the generous motives of my friends who proposed this valuable surplus for me.

Let me assure you that I esteem it a great honor to have such friends, and that I am proud of being thought of as deserving of such a reward. Nobody can appreciate this more than I do, but at the same time I feel as if, while I am able to work, I should not receive such a money without giving a proper equivalent for them.

This may be a mere matter of feeling, but as such it is of great importance to the persons concerned. To this feeling I should have given vent in a letter to you, but I have not time. This enterprise was begun. I consider it, therefore, proper, before any formal presentation is made, to decline it. I am sure that you will all be glad to advance this valuable sign of their friendship and esteem, and I am sure that you will all be glad to wish me further that I shall be indebted to you, dear Mr. Schurz, if you will kindly return the money to the committee, and I will pay it in this fund. I am cordially and gratefully your friend,
C. SCHURZ.
To GEORGE F. SCHURZ, Esq.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.
John Fuller in Hook for Beating and Kicking a Man to Death in Arkansas City.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—John Fuller, wanted for murder at Arkansas City, was arrested at the Fine Bluff depot last night. Fuller is charged with the murder of Daniel Murphy, a section boss, who on last Sunday was at Arkansas City on a spree. Fuller has a saloon there, in which Murphy was frequently during Sunday. Monday forenoon Murphy entered Fuller's saloon, and asked for \$10 that he claimed to be left with Fuller the day before. Fuller denied having received the money, and a quarrel followed. The two men soon became engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, in which Fuller was the better man, and after beating the man until he could not stand he kicked him in the side, breaking his ribs and producing such internal injuries that he died Tuesday morning. Fuller then took such money as he had on hand and left for this city. A few weeks ago Fuller was arrested here, charged with living with a woman to whom he is not married. About two years ago he shot and killed a man in Southern Arkansas, stood his trial, and was acquitted. He has spent a drinking saloon in Arkansas City several years. He was taken to Desha county to-day for trial.

A Warning From Wiggins.
OTTAWA, March 27.—Wiggins says: "The second and heavier of the wind storms predicted six weeks ago by me will cross the meridian of Halifax to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The breadth of the storm belt is only from Quebec to Sandy Hook. Earthquakes will occur in divers places. The cyclones yesterday, and the storm in the Pacific in California, are the advance guard. The tide on the Atlantic coast will be high and the wind a hurricane. I would advise shippers to clear their wharves of all perishable goods, and let the shipping in the stream have the benefit of the storm, and let the anchors and double fastenings."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.
What Has Been Sent for Review, With the Promised and the Hoped for Omitted.

OUR LITERARY TABLE.

—The American, a journal of literature, science, the arts and public affairs, published weekly at 6 cents a copy. [Philadelphia, Pa.]

—The American Naturalist, devoted to the natural sciences in their widest sense. For scholars and students it is the best of its class. [McCalla & Staveland, 237 Dock street, Philadelphia.]

—The Literary World.—This fortnightly has choice readings from the best new books and critical reviews. [E. H. Barnes & Co., No. 1 Somerset street, Boston, Mass.; 10 cents a copy, \$2 a year.]

—The Irving Library.—This is a little larger than the Elzevir, and each number contains a valuable publication, like Dr. A. White's "Century's Message." It is a weekly. [John A. Alden, 18 Vessey street, New York.]

—The Sanitary Engineer.—This valuable publication is in for March 6 and is full of information of value to the profession, and indeed to all. It has a large European circulation. [The Sanitary Engineer Co., New York; 10 cents a copy, \$4 a year.]

—The Critic and Good Literature.—This valuable weekly gives in condensed form more of the material for our Sunday literary notes than all of the other publications of its class. [Good Literature Publishing Company, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York; 10 cents a copy, \$3 a year.]

—The American Monthly, devoted to a free discussion of literature, science, politics and religion; has a good table of contents, including a serial and some literary articles of value. [American Magazine Pub. Co., 75 Fifth avenue, Chicago. This is the promised new Western Magazine.]

—The Dial, a monthly journal of current literature, of the latest articles are: On Homer and Schillerism; On the Study of Early Institutions; Henry Irving; The Character of Gen. Beauregard; A Gentleman of Letters, etc. [Jensen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.; \$1.50 a year.]

—The Elements of Political Economy, by Emile de Laveleye, translated by Alfred W. Pollard, with introduction by F. W. Taussig. A remarkable book for legislators, editors and students of all classes. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 23 West Twenty-third street, New York. J. P. Morton & Co., city.]

—The Franklin Square Song Collection.—This, Harper Brothers' issue, is the second of the collection

IN TRAFFIC CIRCLES.

After a Strong Opening the Market in Wall Street Becomes Dull and Stupid.

The Feature Was the Unloading by the Room Traders of Their Lackawanna Purchases.

Mr. Gould Has Returned, and Every One Expects a Bull Movement in Consequence.

Chicago Market Raided by Big and Little Bears, and One Failure Is Reported.

AN EXCITING DAY.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

New York, March 27.—The stock market today was dull and stupid, after a strong opening. The only features were the selling of Lackawanna by the room traders, who bought the stock yesterday, and the continued weakness of the market.

Mr. Gould arrived home early in the morning, and went immediately to the Western Union Telegraph office, where he spent the day. He did not appear on the street, but his friends talked him. The chief obstacles to an upward movement are the condition of the anthracite coal trade and the unsettled affairs of the trunk lines. Little doubt exists as to the power and intent of those controlling the market to satisfactorily arrange coal production and freight rates, but the trading will be limited until such steps are taken, and the market seems likely to go lower. The decline in wheat is regarded as most opportune, and the large shipments that may be expected in view of the approach to the export price should encourage an advance of east-bound rates, which are now unprofitable. General dealings to-day were not large, and were mainly confined to room-traders, though shrewd brokers thought they saw sales of long stocks by outsiders. There was a decidedly weak feeling at the close, and the last prices were about the lowest of the day.

All the professionals are very bearish, and as the market is still full in the control of the bulls, their consent to lower prices encourages sales. It has been generally expected that Gould's return would be signaled by a booming market. There was no reason for this, as, if Gould proposes to be a bear, he would not want the odium of knocking prices down. A market in which prices will encourage a short interest, which seems to be the only basis for a bull market these days. Vanderbilt does not talk as bullish as he did, but he is not very bullish. There is positively nothing to base an opinion upon as to the future, but men who have been right on the market for two months or say the bulls are not yet through with their deal, are not confident of higher figures within the next few months. There is nothing in the situation to put prices up, but the bull clique have proved themselves all powerful in more trying times than now. They absolutely control the market, and control the floating stock on the street, and can remedy adverse conditions at least temporarily. Further upward manipulation is likely to be attempted, and it is not to be successful, with the coal and trunk line troubles out of the way. At present all the traders are extremely bearish, and there is no other kind of talk on the street.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company have agreed on a ticket, and the New York committee have issued a manifesto to the stockholders. There is no objection to the personnel of the ticket, but the anti-Palmer people will oppose it on the ground that the ticket is not a ticket. It is identified with the Palmer management. President Lovejoy said this afternoon: "It is a Palmer ticket, and those opposed to it will not support it. No partisan ticket can be elected."

The committees call for proxies and make the special request that all former proxies be revoked. This opens the right to vote, as it is generally believed that the anti-Palmer men now hold a majority of proxies. The canvass will be an exciting one.

The statement of Mr. Jewett that the Erie road was earning its fixed charges has not fully reassured the street. Room-traders are still calculating largely on the effect of Democratic disunion. It must be remembered that they, too, are divided. They have as well defined factions as the Democrats. Among the supposed aspirants for the leadership of their party the personal antagonisms are much sharper than they are among the prominent Democratic statesmen.

There is no reason in the world why they should be so. If they continue in their present spirit they will prove fatal, but they can be easily remedied by reasonable mutual concessions. Our Government itself is the result of compromise, and always in our politics there must be the concession of extreme ideas. Democrats have always differed on the subject of money, and these differences have been used in platforms acceptable to the party generally.

"What do you think of the Morrison bill?"

Senator Colquitt—"Why, this bill is itself a compromise. It is not a radical measure by any means. I do not see why the Democrats ought not to accept it. The Republicans ought not to oppose it, because it does not reduce the tariff in their own Tariff Commission proposed to do."

"You believe, then, that the different views of the tariff held in the party ought not to divide it on the eve of a great contest?"

Exactly. The Democrats who hold to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, and those who want a tariff for revenue, and without regard to the protection, are equally interested in the success of the party in the next election, and in the reform of abuses in the Government. I regret to see a representative man of the republic in intelligence and character, and I believe the Democratic party can elect him President."

Thinking the Senator for the free expression of his opinions, I bade him good night, and he departed.

As Old Fogey.

Memphis, Tenn., March 27.—Great indignation prevails here over the defeat of the Bonded Exemption Bill among whisky put up that helped make the Tennessee House of Representatives Democratic, and that elected David Governor of Tennessee. They express appreciation of Mr. Watterson's efforts, but believe there is no chance for him.

There was a good deal of talk concerning shipments to-day, and about 1,000,000 bushels of No. 2 spring wheat was changed for wheat carriers. That is, parties who had may wheat to trade with the States of the wheat carriers. It is presumed that the parties

making the shipments get concessions both from the banks and the warehouses. It is claimed, too, that they got concessions from the railroads, and that the market for the one block of 500,000 bushels was offered the Lackawanna for 12½¢ per 100 to New York, and that the block, although refused by the railroads, was placed at once accepted by the Nickelplate. This block, it was rumored, was shipped by Armour, who went to the market to buy it from D. & Co., Foster, Kent & Co., and others. The market to-day reacted 3¢. There has been a decline in the last fortnight of over 10¢. But the price is not so low as it was a few weeks ago.

"What is the market going to do now?"

"With fair weather," says a commission man, "and no accidents, wheat will not be able to advance. It may have to go lower. The quotation in Liverpool to-day for 'Chicago No. 2 spring wheat' is only 81¢ of our money per bushel. Of course, there may be a rise, but it is not likely to be more than 1¢. The market is not so strong as it was in April, or even in May of last year. The great shorts are covered. There are some wild, harum-scarum fellows who would be sellers at a cent a bushel, but they are a small contingent. I look for a dull day to-morrow and then a sleepy market, which may, either work slowly up or gradually down to the curb to 80¢."

It closed at 80½¢, with calls a cent above from the market and puts far the other way.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

The House Disposes of the Talbott Liquor License Bill by Adopting Adair's Substitute.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

FRANKFORT, March 27.—Col. Talbott's bill to tax liquor dealers for the benefit of the common schools, met an untimely fate to-day. Instead of it, the House passed Mr. Adair's substitute, which provides that the license shall be increased to \$100, with privilege to retail vinous and malt liquors, \$50; with privilege to retail spirituous liquors, \$100. Coffee-house keepers, merchants and druggists must pay for selling vinous or malt liquors \$50; spirituous liquors, \$100. The tax goes into the revenue proper and not to the school fund as contemplated by Col. Talbott's bill.

The bill, it is estimated, that it will bring in the State \$175,000, the city of Louisville alone paying \$88,000.

A careless listener to the Senate discussion of the Geological Survey and Immigration Bill might very easily have wandered away from the Senate chamber yesterday impressed with the idea that the question of immigration was not properly appreciated in that body. An impression of that character, however, would have been erroneous. The drift of the argument antagonistic to the immigration bureau was not directed against the policy of inviting immigration, but rather at the inefficiency of the system. It was deemed by the opponents of that particular feature of the bill as being much more desirable to strengthen the geological branch and make it press its surveys to the world's attention, than to have the world's attention called to the country by the bill. The bill, it is estimated, that it will bring in the State \$175,000, the city of Louisville alone paying \$88,000.

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